

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The sole claim is claim 4, with claims 2-3 having previously been withdrawn from consideration by the Examiner as directed to a non-elected invention. Claim 1 has been canceled in favor of new claim 4 to better define the invention. Reconsideration is expressly requested.

Claim 1 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for the reasons set forth on pages 2-3 of the Office Action. In response, Applicant has canceled claim 1 in favor of new claim 4 to improve the form of the claim. It is respectfully submitted that claim 4 fully complies with 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, and Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection on this basis be withdrawn.

Claim 1 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by *Roemer et al.* U.S. Patent No. 4,872,248.

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As set forth in new claim 4, Applicant's invention provides a sliding bearing shell including a shell body having a shell body thickness, a shell back portion, a separation area, and at least one holding cam arranged near the separation area and projecting beyond the shell back portion. The at least one holding cam forms a deformation section extending over only a part of the shell body thickness. The deformation section includes a tongue that is partly cut and bent out from the shell body leaving an indentation starting from the separation area. In this way, Applicant provides a sliding bearing shell that ensures the formation of sufficiently dimensioned holding cams simply even in the case of thin-walled slide bearing shells.

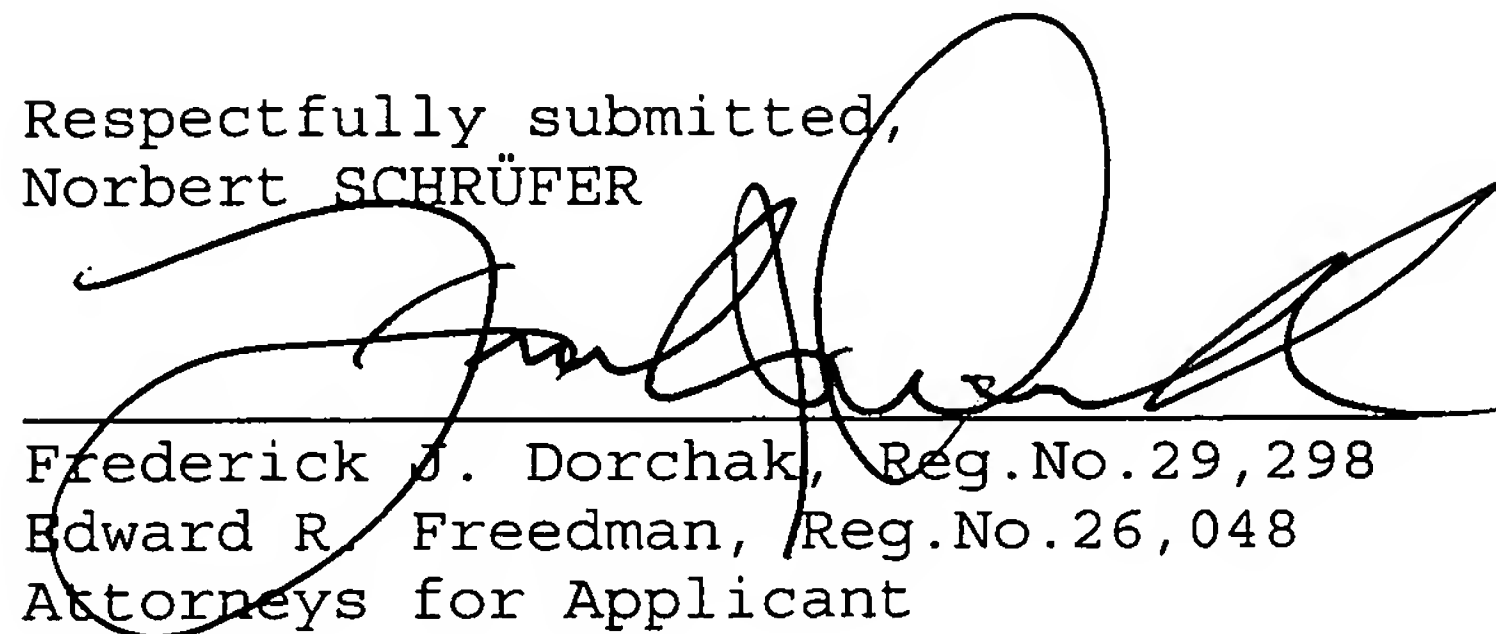
Roemer et al. is discussed in Applicant's disclosure in the form of *DE 32 30 700 C2* on the basis of which the priority for *Roemer et al.* was claimed. *Roemer et al.* describes a slide bearing shell having a holding cam 13 provided in the region of a parting surface which projects beyond the back of the shell, specifically, in a deformation section of the slide bearing shell 1 which extends over only a part of the shell thickness. In contrast, Applicant's slide bearing shell includes at least one

holding cam that is not obtained by means of embossing a depression into the parting surface and by means of the resulting material flow radially towards the outside. Rather, Applicant's holding cam is obtained by cutting in a tongue that runs in the circumferential direction, which tongue is radially bent out of the slide bearing shell as can be clearly seen in FIGS. 1 and 4 of Applicant's disclosure.

Moreover, it is respectfully submitted that the holding cam 13 ("radial projection") of *Roemer et al.* cannot be considered a tongue as recited in Applicant's new claim 4. Although a recess 15 is formed in the joint face 12 during the upsetting of the radial projection 13, it is respectfully submitted that this recess 15 and radial projection 13 do not constitute a tongue that is partly cut and bent out from the shell body leaving an indentation starting from the separation area. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that *Roemer et al.* fails to anticipate new claim 4.

In summary, claim 1 has been canceled and new claim 4 has been added. In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that the claims be allowed and that this application be passed to issue.

Respectfully submitted,
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